

half-past four, and looks like a very bright planet. Its tail, measuring nearly twenty degrees, goes upward at an angle of 75 degrees from the horizon, with a southern inclination; and eye-witnesses assert that it is the finest comet since that of 1858 (Donati's), though its tail is not more than half the size of its great predecessor. The head of the comet is exceedingly brilliant, and its light is so bright that it illumines the sky and the water all round, reflecting itself with great distinctness in the sea. It was visible this morning (about 5 miles S. of Hongkong) until half-past six o'clock, and remained in sight long after the stars were out on the sun.

The inquest which was adjourned yesterday afternoon owing to the absence of the witnesses was resumed at the Magistrate's this afternoon. The witnesses were present yesterday afternoon, but the burial order which is generally given by the Coroner after the medical evidence is taken having been handed to them, they proceeded to execute the order. The evidence given this afternoon was to the effect that the deceased had been employed by Mr. Kennedy as gardener, and had been in the habit of sleeping in a loft above the stables, along with others, where he had no right to be. Early on the morning of the 12th instant he was seen to rise and fall through the hatch to the floor of the stable, a distance of about eleven feet. In the afternoon of the same day he was removed to the Tung Wah Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

As nothing has been published in the Manila papers regarding the death of any particular person since the outbreak of cholera there, one is left quite in the dark as to whether one's friends or acquaintances have fallen victims to the epidemic or not. From the following paragraph we can only infer that the gentleman referred to is the well-known impresario of the Italian Opera Co., who was in Hongkong not so long ago:—"The Authorities of Quiso call upon any person or persons who may know the whereabouts of \$400 or \$500 belonging to the Italian subject Ettore Corti, who died on the 10th instant, in the wooden house No. 96, Dalambayan Street, in the ubu of Santa Cruz; the said sum has disappeared from the house. Whoever has any knowledge of the said sum, or possess it, is requested to communicate with, or hand it to, the Italian Consul."

We hear from Saigon, by the *Anadyr*, that as soon as the French Government is more assured about affairs in Europe, all Annam, and Tonquin to boot, will be officially annexed. It occurs to us that China, which is not in the clear right, had better take some time for the prevention of any explosions that would complicate matters. In Cochinchina the French Governor has an ample number of French soldiers to guard from capture Hai-phong and Ha-noi. He has, also, a considerable force of trained Annamese troops, who to the number of 10,000 or 12,000, are armed with Chassepot rifles and directed by French regimental officers. If requisite, the Chinese troops could be at once expelled from Tonquin. The condition of Yunnan and the Western parts of Kiang-si is bad; and the Governor-General will do well to suppress brigandages, and tranquillise his subjects by good government before the French Government take Tonquin affairs in hand.

Our Manila files received to-day (26th) reach to the 18th instant, and we are quite glad to see the satisfactory improvement in the health of the inhabitants of our neighbouring Colony. The record of deaths from cholera shows a marked decrease every day since the 10th instant up to the date of our last advice. This is said to be in great measure due to the visit of some severe gales of wind which were said to have been blowing for a few days in a typhoonish way in the neighbourhood of the Philippines and cleared the atmosphere to a great extent. The tables showing the number of deaths from noon to noon give 123 from the 6th to the 7th inst., 115 from 7th to 8th, 85 from 8th to 9th, 84 from 9th to 10th, 87 from 10th to 11th, 94 from 11th to 12th, 71 from 12th to 13th, 40 from 13th to 14th, 45 from 14th to 15th, 36 from 15th to 16th, and 28 from 16th to 17th. The *Comerio* of the 18th instant says that the epidemic is decreasing from day to day; in San Lazaro, the hospital most filled with the disease, there were on the 17th only 17 inmates, and 1 death; in the Bilbid goal, there had not been a single case of cholera for about twelve days.

The numerous friends of Captain Symington (of the steamer *Hawkey*) will be sorry to hear of his death. He was on the run home with tea, and had got as far as the Red Sea, when, after only a few hours' illness, he died early on the morning of the 20th August—presumably of heart disease. His wife was with him. Captain Symington was the oldest captain in Messrs. Watt, Milburn's line of steamers, and he was probably one of the most experienced shipmasters who frequent this part of the world. He was a most gentlemanly and genial man, and appeared to be not only esteemed but almost loved by all with whom he came in contact. Probably one of the most popular of commanders, he had a large circle of friends, all of whom will be exceedingly sorry to hear of his sudden death. His body was buried at Messrs. Watt, outside of Suva, on the 24th August, the Chaplain of

Admiral Horvett's flagship reading the service over the grave; it being the intention of the friends of deceased to take Home the body so soon as practicable. It was understood that Captain Symington would, on his return trip, have made a stay here of some duration in the interests of the Company with whom he was connected. We learn from favour of Captain Ashton of the steamer *Douglas*, that the S.S. *Yorkshire* has got out of her difficulties and is now in Amoy. As we have already announced, the *Yorkshire* went ashore in Hoosier Bay. The *Douglas* came upon the *Yorkshire* at daylight on the morning of Sunday the 17th instant. The latter vessel was found to be but slightly damaged and was high and dry on a bank of low water. Her position would have been a very dangerous one had a heavy gale or a typhoon come on, but so long as it remained fair weather she would have been comparatively safe. Captain Ashton, at great risk to the *Douglas*, ran his steamer close to the *Yorkshire*, and stood by her until Thursday, during which interval the cargo was gradually transferred, and the steamer towed off a short distance at high tide every day, the efforts of the *Douglas* proving eventually successful. After getting the *Yorkshire* off, both vessels steamed to Amoy where the *Yorkshire* now is. After discharging the remainder of her cargo, she will go into dock to receive the few necessary repairs. As the bank on which the *Yorkshire* struck is a long way from the mainland, the disgraceful looking which has taken place at most of the wrecks on the Chinese Coast was not added to the difficulties of the situation.

THE LATE MR. JAMES BOYD.

The following detailed account of Mr. Boyd's death is from the *Singapore Times*:

We mentioned on the 25th ultimo, the arrival from Hongkong en route for North Borneo, of Mr. J. Boyd, late Senior Clerk of the Commissariat and Transport Department, at Hongkong, who had been lent by Her Majesty's Government to the British North Borneo Company to take up for six months, on trial and on leave, the position of Sub-Assistant to the Treasury at Sandakan. Mr. Boyd took his departure from Singapore by the new steamer or gun-vessel *Sphinx*, belonging to the Company into whose service he was about to enter, on the following Saturday, and, as we regret to hear, came since to a most untimely end. The *Sphinx* brings from Sarawak the news of the melancholy death of a most devoted and promising officer. On the 4th, Mr. Boyd, who had been labouring under *coup de soleil* or some other great cause of excitement, jumped or fell overboard from the steamer when she was near Victory Island, some 144 miles from this port. There does not seem to be much more reason for assigning either the one cause or the other, as that of the rash or unfortunate act which has cost him his life. When it was known that there was a man overboard, the signal was given to make all efforts to save life. The vessel was stopped and turned round; and a life buoy or more than one was thrown overboard. The drowning man got hold of one; and the sudden immersion into the water seemed to have brought him to his senses. For he swam bravely to the buoy, and getting hold of it, called out to those on board, words to the effect that he was "all right" and that they should "pull in." He was remarkably powerful and strong, and his rapid swimming was a sight to be both very much in his favour. With some difficulty he was soon got on board, seemingly little or none the worse of his lucking. He slept well that night, and next morning partook of a hearty breakfast, and seemed inclined to consider the affair of the previous evening a matter to be laughed off rather than a matter to be taken serious notice of. Shortly after breakfast, however, he was taken seriously ill; and the excitement and weakness under which he had been labouring told so severely upon him, and he was a man of such uncommon strength, that he had to be put under restraint. Every thing that could be done was taken in hand with a view to ease his trouble and bring him back to his senses. The Captain took his vessel into Sarawak so as to allow of the deceased being buried there; and the funeral took place the following evening (Wednesday, the 6th instant). Mr. Boyd, who was quite a young man and the picture of health, had been in the Army for many years. An old member of the 42nd Foot, better known as the "Black Watch" or the "Gallant Forty Two," he was here, in Singapore, with the 80th Regiment, and had many friends in the Settlement who will mourn his loss. After proceeding with his Regiment to Hongkong, he left the *Regatta* Line and received a position of high trust in the Department named above, with which he has ever since had association. He was a native of the north of Scotland. Amiable and courteous in his demeanour to all with whom he came in contact, much appreciated by his superiors because of his ability, knowledge of clerical routine, and strict attention to the duties of his office, and as highly respected by his brother non-commissioned officers for his urbanity and *esprit de corps*, he will be much missed. He leaves a widow and four or five of a family, now in Hongkong, who will have the genuine sympathy of all who know them were acquainted with the benevolence of whom they are now so suddenly and in such a distressing manner deprived.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice.)

Tuesday, Sept. 26.

STEVENS AND CO. v. CHOW KEEK.

This was an *ex parte* application made by Mr. Francis, who was instructed by Messrs. Sharp, Toller and Johnson, on behalf of the defendants. Mr. Francis moved, pursuant to a notice that had been filed, for an order that the plaintiffs be called on to show cause why judgment should not be given against them on the grounds that the point of law having been reserved in defendant's favour it was not competent for the court to give judgment until that point of law had been argued or until fourteen days had elapsed from the conclusion of the trial, and secondly that no notice of hearing had been served on the parties; and second to allow cause why the judgment for the plaintiffs should not be set aside and entered for the defendants, or why the findings of the jury on the questions submitted should not be set aside, on the 6th and 7th, should not be set aside, on the grounds that they were wholly against

the weight of evidence, and a new trial be ordered. Mr. Francis then went over the circumstances of the case. About the 4th April the defendants received positive instructions from Saigon to charter a steamer here to be at Saigon on or before the 22nd April. On receiving these instructions the defendants endeavoured to obtain from Mr. Lemke, of the firm of Messrs. Stearn and Lemke, who acted for Messrs. Stearn and Co., and who arranged the affair from its inception, a steamer. The first question that the defendants asked Mr. Lemke was whether the steamer would be at Saigon within two weeks; Mr. Lemke gave them a positive assurance that it would. Some doubt afterwards arose as to whether such a statement had been made or not, when the broker, in a letter to the defendants, reaffirmed it in the plainest and most unmistakable terms; and it had been found by the jury as a fact, that Mr. Francis said that the broker had made that statement, and that it was on the faith of that representation that the defendants entered into the contract. A memorandum was drawn up, and signed by both parties, on the understanding that this memorandum was to be followed by a complete charter party. The defendants, however, on the 10th April, by Messrs. Stearn and Co., and presented to the defendants for signature, but the latter refused on the ground that a cancelling date had not been inserted. Mr. Francis argued that the question as to whether the agreement drawn up on the 6th April was or was not a concluded and final agreement must be left to the jury, but the jury, but one for the Court, as it was a question of construction; and that the defendants were entitled to judgment in their favour on the three first findings of the jury. He submitted that there was no concluded agreement on the 6th April because a charter party must contain all the terms of the contract; and that the jury meant when they found that the agreement was a binding contract, that it was binding only with regard to the terms contained in it; and that they could never have meant that it was finally binding with reference to things not mentioned in it. The Court granted a rule nisi for a non-suit, and also a rule for the plaintiffs to show cause why the judgment entered for the plaintiffs should not be set aside and entered in favour of the defendants in point of law or on the finding of the jury, or why the verdict and judgment should not be set aside on the grounds that they were wholly against the weight of evidence, and a new trial be ordered. Tuesday next was fixed for the arguing of the questions.

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(Singapore Press.)

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A wealthy Neapolitan has left to the city of Paris a sum of £18,000, the interest of which is to be distributed every year to three well-conducted young girls, who will be chosen by the donor for the purpose of a mark of gratitude to the donor for the happy years he has spent in the French capital.

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(Before H. B. Thomsen, Esq.)

Joseph Silva, fourteen years of age, was charged by Mr. George Fenwick, engineer, with stealing a gold ring, value \$22, and on suspicion of stealing two silver watches, two silver dollars, and a number of Siamese coins, total value \$37, on the 13th instant. The complainant stated that the defendant had been in his employ as stockkeeper for six weeks. The store was situated about 40 yards from his private house, which the defendant had no right to enter. The above property had gone missing from his private room within the last three weeks; and as suspicion pointed towards the defendant he gave him in charge. He recognized a watch and other articles in Court as his property.

Mr. Samuel Groundwater, an engineer, and residing with the complainant, and he missed a watch in court some time ago.

The defendant, after being identified as the owner of the articles claimed by the complainant, was committed to the House of Correction for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

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cliff, one party belonging to Lines-house, under a leader called "Arabi Pacha," at one side of the Regatta canal bridge, and the other party from Rattleoff, on the other side of the bridge, under a leader dubbed for the nonce "Sir Garnet Wolsey." The boys were armed with sticks, old bayonets, and old buttons, and the fighting was carried on with great vigour, and with much shouting and stones with which they pelted each other.

Very great activity is manifested in every branch of the war material factories at Sheffield chiefly for armour plates of the new compound "Ella" and "Wilson" type. One more the tendency is for heavier armour and bigger guns. The bombardment of the Alexandria forts has proved the efficacy of thick plates for protecting the lives of the sailors, as well as securing the safety of the ships, and the orders lately received have been for still thicker plates. The Atlas and Cyclops, who have the plates made in their own lands, are full of work, chiefly for our own Government, but largely also for foreign Powers, including Italy and France.

Among the naval officers upon whom promotion has been conferred for their services at the bombardment of the Alexandria forts, are Commander W. G. Forsyth, who was with the Naval Brigade at the capture of Canton; was present at the taking of the Taku Forts in 1860; took part in storming of Namur, 1859; and was engaged in many other expeditions and capture of practical vessels. He wears China medal, with one clasp, Commander W. G. Forsyth, who was with the Naval Brigade at the capture of Canton; was present at the taking of the Taku Forts in 1860; took part in storming of Namur, 1859; and was engaged in many other expeditions and capture of practical vessels. He wears China medal, with one clasp, Commander W. G. Forsyth, who was with the Naval Brigade at the capture of Canton; was present at the taking of the Taku Forts in 1860; took part in storming of Namur, 1859; and was engaged in many other expeditions and capture of practical vessels. 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